1634.

Transformation of sentence

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Friday

Transformation means the change of from one grammatical from to another without altering the sense. That is, to change the form or structure of a sentence without changing ~~a~~ its sense is known as 'Transformation'. In transformation of sentences only the form of a sentence should be changed paying attention to its sense. Its ~~senten~~ sense should be same. ~~It attention~~ Pay attention to the sentences given below:

1. Mumbai is the largest and busiest city in India.
   (a) No other city in India is as large and busy as Mumbai.
   (b) Mumbai is larger and busier than any other city in India.

2. As soon as I stepped out of my house, It began to rain.
   (a) No sooner did I stepp out of my house than it began to rain.
   (b) It began to ran as I stepped out of my house.

3. He gave me a book.
   (a) I was given a book by him.
   (b) A book was given to me by him.

4. The tree was too staight / upright to climb.

(a) The tree was so straight that one could not ~~cl~~ climb it

5. It is posible

(a) It is not imposible.

6. If the rain does not fall soon the crops will be spoiled.

Supposing the rain does not fall the crops will be spoiled

7 Is man not mortal?

Yes, man is mortal.

8 Who can swim across the sea?

None can swim across the sea

9 What a fool you are!

You are a great fool.

10. Death before ~~this ower~~ dishonour!

It is better to die than to be dishonour

The form and structure of all these sentences has been altered from one to another without altering their sense according to the transformation of sentences.

Sentences expressing 'condition' (शर्त)

There are ~~some~~ such sentences which are of two part. In the first part condition is mentioned and in other one consequence.

Eg- If you work ~~ed~~ hard you will succeed.

~~I such the form of the cloth~~

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As such the form of the clause which expressed condition is altered through following rule.—

1. If 'if, unless, ~~so~~ should, had or and' expresses the condition in that situation clauses should be changed such a way their sense should not be changed.

a) Change 'If' into 'if, should, had or, and'
b) 'Unless' into if, had, should or, and
c) 'Should' into if, unless, had or and
d) 'Had' into if, unless, should or and
e) 'And' into if, unless, had or should

eg— If you work hard you will succeed.
= Unless you work hard you ~~not~~ will not succeed.
or Should you work hard you would ~~not~~ succeed.
or, Work ~~had~~ hard and you will succeed.

2. Some times 'If' remains understood —
Had he worked hard he would have succeeded.
— Should you come late you will be punished.
— Should I go out in the rain I should get wet.

3. By using conjunctional phrase —
In case you labour hard you will get success.

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- But that I saw it, could not have believed it.

4. By using Participle phrase.
- Supposing you are late I will wait for you.
- ~~Provitted that~~ Provided that I do not go out in the rain I will not get wet

5. By using Imperative mood.
- Walk / move carefully and you will n fall.
- Work honestly and you will get succ

6. By using interrogative sentences.
- Have you got a ticket ~~them co~~ then come to me.
- Does Mohan work hard then he wi success.

7. The preposition 'But' of which ~~objec~~ is a phrase.
- But for his health, I should h
- But for your assistaint I ~~would~~ could n succeeded.

8 The preposition 'But' of which a clause.
- But that I am poor I should
- But that He is ~~sikh~~ sick he w today.

Monday

9. By the use of the phrase -
'One more
- One more affort and you will pass.
- one more run and you will win the race.

10. The phrase to which before using 'if'.
- If he were to meet me I ~~I who~~ would recognised him at once

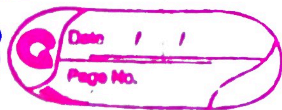
-:- Exercises worked out :-
a) By using 'if' —
- I get ~~wait~~ wet when I go out in the rain
= I get ~~wait~~ wet if I go out in the rain.
- Had you not tought me so well I would not have pass.
= If you had not tought me so well I would not have pass.
- Shall you be tired of working all day go out for a walk.
= If you be tired of working all day go out for a walk.
- Had you ~~win~~ been more carefull such a calamity ~~wh~~ would not have be fallen us.
= If you had been more carefull such a calamity would not have be fallen us.
- But for your interferance, every thing would have gone smoothly on.
= If you had not interfered every thing would have gone smoothly on.

1639.

~~Deserve~~

- ~~Persuive~~ persever and you will get through in the end.
= If you persevered, you will get through in the end
- Supposing the house catches fire ~~we~~ we have plenty of water here.
= If the house catches fire ~~who~~ we have plenty of water here.
- One more word and I will send you out of ~~the~~ this room.
= If you say another word I will send you out of the room.

b) By using conjunctional phrase -
- You will be punished for talking in the class.
= You will be punished ~~in~~ incase you talked in the class.
- Should he awake send fore a doctor
= Incase he awakes send for the doctor.
- Supposing the house catches fire there is plenty of water here.
= Incase the house catches fire there is plenty of water here.
- Work hard and you will get through
= Incase you work hard you will get through.
- Suboo is strong but coward
= Suboo is strong all the same he is coward.
= He has seen it so he ~~this~~ disbelieves it.
= But that he saw it he could not have believed it.

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c) By using participle

- If the rain does not fall soon the crops will be spoilt
= Supposing the rain does not fall soon the crops will be spoilt.
- Had you taken greater care this could not have happened
= ~~Had you taken~~ Supposing ~~had~~ you had taken greater care this could not have happen.
- Incase Mohan does not turn up Sohan will play
= Supposing Mohan does not turn up Sohan will play.
- What should I do If I am free.
= Supposing I am free what should I do.
or, = Provided I am free what should I do.

* Sentences Expressing concession or contradition.
The sentences which express contrast concession or contradiction are changed in transform according to following rule.

a) By using 'though' or 'Although'
- Shyam is honest though he is poor.
- This book is good although it is cheif.

b) By using conjunction 'As', But or 'even if'
- Poor as I am I can help you.
- Ram worked hard but he failed
- You will not be pardoned even if you prove yourself innocent.

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c) By relative adverb 'however' when after that adj./adv. comes

- However hard you may labour you cannot pass the examination
- However poor he may be he is honest.
- We cannot please our principal however faithfully we serve him.

d) By using the relative pronoun 'whatever'

- I shall not believe you whatever you may say.
- He refused to work whatever I may say.

e) By using 'not with standing' when a Noun clause comes after that

- He is still asleep not with standing that (Although) he
- He has already slept for ten hours
- Not with standing that he was punished he does the same mischief.

f) By using the phrase 'at the same time' for 'all that', 'in spite of', 'Never the less' or 'None the less'.

- Ram always stand first in the class at the same time he is not hard working.
- His brother would not rebuke for all that he did.
- In spite of his hard labour/ hard work he failed at annual examination
- He is a brilliant student never bless he should labour hard.

- You are wicked none the less I should set you write.
- He is poor at the same time he is generous.

7) By using any absolute participle after that Noun clause comes.
- Granting that he is an M.A. he is not a good teacher.
- Supposing that Ram is honest he can tell a lie.

8) By using adverb 'indeed' when ~~the~~ the conjunction 'But' comes after that.
- He ~~s~~ recoverd indeed but his health never been so good since.
- Ram is poor indeed but he is honest.

* Examples worked ~~ou~~ out —
- He was poor indeed but he was always honest.
= Though he was poor he was always honest.
- It is true that we have failed but it is not through our own fault.
= We have failed but it is not through our own fault.
- Supposing that he is honest he can tell a lie.
= He is honest yet he can tell a lie.

1643

pretty well
बहुत बढ़िया

~~Deliberately~~ - ~~[illegible]~~
जान - बूझकर

- He abused you ~~on~~ deliberately.
= Admitting that he abused you he did not do so diliberately.
- My weekness does not allow to accompany you.
= Week as I am I shall not accompany you.
- Through he succeeded in everything he was never vain.
= He was naver vain not with standing that he succeeded in everything.
- Confessing she has no means yet she dresses pretty well.
= Thought she has no means yet ~~she dressed~~ she dresses pretty well.
- Poor as he is he will never do a dishonest act.
= He is poor indeed but he will never do a dishonest act.
- He finished first thought he began late / started late.
= He began/started late indeed but he finished first.
- I ~~sh~~ still trusted him though he had deceived me so often.
= He had deceived me so often I trusted him all the same.

* Interchange of Affirmative & negative -
To change negative sentences into affirmative sentence, negative verbs, adjectives,

adverbs and pronouns have to be changed into positive. Affirmative sentences is transformed into negative sentence and negative sentence can also be changed into affirmative sentence. This point to kept in mind that no negative word should be used in affirmative sentence. similarly it is necessary to be negative words - no, not, noone, none, nobody, nowhere, neither, nor ~~and~~, never etc in negative sentence. In transformation of sentence only form of the sentence is changed without altering the sense while changing affirmative sentence into negative sentence and vica-versa.

Pay attention to the clues pertaining to the changement of affirmative sentence and negative sentence given below before you transform the affirmative sentence into negative and vice-versa

- Not always into some times,
- Never again into for the last time,
- None, no one, ~~and~~ nobody into every one/everybody,
- no one nation into more nations than one.
- No sooner into as soon as,
- Can not but into bound to
- Not gone far into gone a little far,
- None but a coward into the coward along/only a coward,

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None but the brave into the brave alone.
Not certain into uncertain.
Not honest into dishonest.
Not posible into Imposible,
Not to allow into disallow,
Not able into unable,
Not to trust into distrust,
Not happy into ~~unp~~ unhappy;
Not bad into good,
Not strong into week, Not poor into rich,
Not sure into doubtfull, Never into always
None into all. etc.

In sentences with the help of ~~antom~~ antonims of main words used in the sentences affirmatice sentence can be transformed into negative sentence and vice-versa.

Ex.- I always see her happy = I never see her unhappy.
- my friend is not always foolish.
= my friend is some times ~~tim~~ wise
- You should never tell a lie
= You should always speak the truth.
- It is not possible = It is ~~no~~ imposible.
- He left no plan untried.
= He tried every plan.
- She cannot but give me thanks.
= She is bound to give me thanks.
= I donot believe you = I disblieve you.
- None but a coward would flee from his duty.
= Only a coward would flee from his duty.

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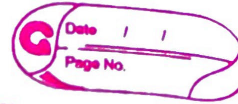
- She always cut ~~vegitb~~ vegitables with a sharp knife.
= She never cut vegitables with a blunt knife.
- my friend was alway right.
= my friend was never wrong.
- We should remember their sacrifie
= we should not forget their sacrifie
- It is doubtful = It is not sure.
- We shall win the match
= we shall not lose the match.
- None could ~~desight~~ ~~denie it~~ deny it.
= Every one could ~~agree it~~ admit it.
- Brutus loved ~~ca~~ caesar.
= Brutus was not without love for caesar
- It always pours when it rains. / जब भी
= It never rains but it pours. (होती है, भारी व होती है
- Only a little child would talk this way.
= None but a little child would talk this way.
- Where there is smoke there is fire.
= There is no smoke without fire.
- She spoke to me sweetly.
= She did not speak to me harsely.
- He was found guilty.
= He was not found innocent.
- She is sometimes careless.
= She is not always ~~(careful)~~ / cautiou
- Every student has a bicycle.
= There is no students without a bic

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- I saw the red fort in Delhi.
= I did not fail to see the red fort in Delhi.
- There is no ~~game~~ gain without risk.
= Every gain has risk.
- Every student who was present there received prize
= There was no student who did not receive prize
- He takes part in cultural programe held in honour of republic day
= He does not fail to part in cultural program held in honour of republic day.
- ~~Refrain from drinking here~~
- Don't drink here.
= Refrain from (Avoid) drinking here.
- I found nothing similiar there.
= I found everything ~~desi~~ dis-similier there
- Boys were asked not to play crick there
= Boys were prohibitted (Forbidden) from playing cricket ~~there~~.
- Not many students passed in the board examination
= Only a few students passed in the board examination.
- He is too honest to accept bride.
= He is so honest that he cannot accept bride.
- Only shyam deserves the post.
= None but shyam deserves the post.
- When-ever he saw me he was reminded of his friend.

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= He never saw me but was reminded of his friend.

* Interchange of Assertive and Interrogative sentence –

Assertive sentence is consisted of Affirmative statement and negative statement both. that is, Affirmative sentence and negative sentence both are types of Assertive sentence. There are such Interrogative sentences whose purpose is not to ask question can be changed into assertive sentence without altering their sense and meaning. In the same way assertive sentences can be changed into a Interrogative sentence withou altering their sense and meaning. For this type of Interchange there are some rules mentioned below.

I. Rules for the transformation of the Interrogative sentence that start with Auxiliary or full verb (Anomalus finite verb) that is, the interrogative sentence whose answer can be given in yes/No into assertive sentence.

A) The word order 'subject + verb' should be given in place of the word order 'verb + subject' in interrogative sentence while making interchangement from interrogative to assertive sentence.

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B) Negative words like not, no, none etc used in interrogative sentence should be removed while interchanging interrogative sentence into assertive sentence. but if in interrogative sentence there is not any negative words like not, no, etc in that circumstains it should be used in assertive sentence. that is to say assertive sentence should be negative while interchanging ~~interg~~ interrogative sentence into assertive sentence

c) The punctuation mark full stop (.) should be placed in place of question mark (?) while interchanging interrogative sentence into assertive sentence.

eg.- Is man not mortal. = Man is mortal.
- Was Ravindra nath tagor not a great dramatist.
= Ravindra nath tagor was a great dramatist
- ~~Have~~ India not an ancient ~~cun~~ culture.
= India has an ancient culture.
- Should we not obey our parents.
= We should obey our parents.
- Does God not help helpless man
= God helps helpless man.
- Can a man lie forever ~~into~~ = a man cannot ~~like~~ lie forever.
- Do I know him = I donot know him
- Is the climate of sikkim better than that of bihar?

prick - काँटा चुभना

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= The climate of sikkim is not better than that of Bihar.
- Does the sun rise in the ~~east~~ west and set in the east.
= The sun does not rise in the west and ~~sea set~~ does not set in the ~~west~~ east
or, The sun neither rise in the west nor sets in the east.
- Did you see him imarging from the library ~~and to~~ at 2?
= You did not see him imarging from the library at 2.

* Interchange of assertive sentence into interrogative sentence.
- God is almighty.
= Is God not almighty?
- The deaf can not here.
= Can the deaf here?
- It is use less to offer p
= Is it not ~~use~~ useless to offer bread to a dead man?
- If you prick up we bleed.
= If you prick do we not bleed?
- If you poision us, we die.
= If you poision us do we not die?
- If you wrong us we shall take remange
= If you wrong us shall we not take remange?
- I have warned you of this danger over and over again.

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= Have I not warned you of this danger over and over again?

- There is no reson ~~while~~ why you should come to school late.

= is there any reson ~~that~~ that you should come to school late?

- The beauti of nature is beyond discription

= Is the beauti of nature not beyond discription.

- There is nothing better than hard work to cure nerves.

= is there anything better than hard work to cure nerves?

- This is not the kind of dress to wear in school.

= is this the kind of dress to wear in school?

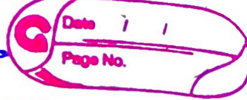
- He has done nothing since he came from school.

= Has he done anything since he came from school?

* Interchange of interrogative sentence that start with 'Question word' or 'question word + noun into assertive sentence.

A. To change interrogative sentence starting with question word 'who' (as the sub.) into assertive sentence, everyone, every body, none, noone, nobody is used in assertive sentence instead of the question word 'who'.

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eg- who can catch fire? = None can catch fire.
- Who can bear this insult?
= No one can bear this insult.
- Who would not run from a lion?
= Every one would run from a lion.
- Who has not heard the name of Gandhi ji?
= Everyone has heard the name of Gandhi Ji.
- Who ~~does~~ does not want to be happy?
= Every one want to be happy.

B. In the same way the interrogative sentence starting with question word 'who' can be transformed from assertive sentence. To change assertive sentence into interrogative sentence that starts with the question word 'who', 'who --- not', in place of every one/ Every body and 'who' in place of none, no one, no body can be used in interrogative sentences.

eg- No one is immortal. = who is immortal?
- No body can swim across the sea.
= who can swim across the sea?
- Every one loves his mother land.
= who does not love his mother land?

* Some more sentences are explained below to understand the process of transformation
- How can he do this?
= He cannot do this any how.
- what does it matter if we lose?
= It does not matter if we lose.

- Why waste time? = It is useless to waste time.
- ~~Ho~~Who is there who does not love his country.
= Everyone love his country.
or, there no one who does not love his country
- Is there any thing greater than love?
= There is nothing greater than love.
- Why sleep so much?
= It is no use sleeping so much.
or, It is useless to ~~waste of~~ sleep so much.
- When ~~he~~ did he become the captain of his team?
= He never became the captain of his team
- What more shall I do for you?
= I shall do nothing more for you.
- Why cry over dead
= It is no use crying over dead.
- When was there piece there?
= There was never piece there.
- What if it rains tonight?
= It does not matter much even ~~thogh~~ though it rains tonight.
- How can I buy that building?
= I can never buy that building anyhow.
- Where does he have a car?
= He does not have a car.
- Where has he a car?
= He has no car.
- What ~~do~~ though he be expelled from ~~committy?~~ committee?
= ~~what~~

10.5.41

= It does not matter even if he is expelled from the committee.
- Where was he given a book?
= He was given no book.
- Whose car do I use?
= I use none's care.
- Whom dose headmaster beat in this school?
= The headmaster does not beat anyone in the school.
- To whom does she not talk?
- She talkes to every body.
- ~~Where she cannot go?~~
- ~~whose~~ Where can she not go?
= She can go every where.
- Whom does she ~~eat~~ teach?
= She teaches nobody.
- Who ~~p~~ helps whom there?
= None helps anybody there. / None helps anybody there
- Who does not do what?
= Every one does ~~one~~ everything there!

Note = It is clear from the sentences mentioned aboved that some types of sentences can never be changed from interrogative sentence into assertive sentence.
- Did you have your tea
- What's your father's name
- Where does she live
- (Where does she live in city. = She lives nowhere in the city)

1655

Why do you weep.

~~This types of~~

These type of sentences normaly can never be transform into assertive sentence only those types of interrogative sentence which are infect rhetorican question can be changed into assertive sentence. That is, whose answer is inherrent in question.

(b) Interchange of exclamatory and assertive sentences –

The sentence which is used to express ~~ed~~ the filling and emotions of heart such as joy, sorrow, wordes, contempt, angre applouse etc is called exclamatory sentence. Infact interjection doesnot set-up grammatical relation with any word in the sentence. Usualy exclamatory word that express the emotion and felling of heart that is a sudden felling of heart, are placed at the begining of the sentence. The words or groups of words that express types of feelling and emotion are limited of number in English. Following exclamatory words express the following feeling and emotion. Hurrah! (বাহ) is used to express the sense of joy of the diligent. Hip-Hip-hurrah – (বাহ-বাহ) is used to express the sense of joy and admiration

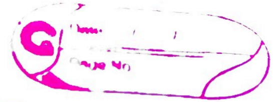
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Oh! Ah! and Alas! (हाय) is used to express the sense of sorrow, pain of grief. ho! and hello (अरे, हे) is used for address Lo!, hark!, hush! (देखो, सुनो, ए) is used to draw attention. brave! and well done! are used in the sense of applause. welcome! is used in the sense of hail or greeting, Fie-Fie! pooh! (छि-छि) is used to express the feeling or contempt or disgust. what! is used to show astonishment. ha! (वाह) is also used to express joy or delight. Actualy it is interjection that express ~~that~~ these feeling and emotions of heart or it is started with ~~wat~~ What ~~who~~ How such, so, etc. In these sentences, verbs also remain irregular as such abide by the rules given below why interchanging exclamatory sentence into assertive sentence.

I. If the exclamatory sentence start with any of these - Oh that!, would that, O that, Oh if I could ~~only~~, O for, If I could only, oh for. etc. In this circumstance "I wish" or 'earnestly desire' is often used at the beginning of assertive sentence while interchanging exclamatory sentence into assertive sentence and after changing Full stop (.) is used at the last of assertive sentence by removing the sign of exclamation (!)

1657

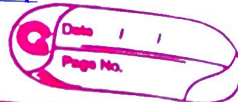


- Oh that! I were at home again.
= Oh that, I were at home again

I wish, I were at home again.
- would that! he were a minister.
= I wish that he were a minister.
- If I would only see him once again
= I earnestly desire that I ~~could~~ would see him again
- O for a beautiful pen to write with
= ~~Oh for a~~ I wish I had a beautiful pen to write with.
- Oh for an out landish car to go to the office.
= I wish that I had out landish car to go to the office.
- Oh If only I would win the first prize.
= My greatest ambition is to win the first prize.
- If were a bird = I with that I were a bird
- Oh that I were a child again.
= I wish that I were a child again.
or I earnestly desire to be a child again.
- Would that I had not wasted my time. when I was young.
= I ~~which~~ wish that I had not wasted my time when I was young.
- If only I ~~would~~ could secure distinction marks in each subject.
= I wish that I could secure distinction marks in each subject.

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or I wish to secure distinction marks in each subject.

or I ~~hav~~ earnestly desire to secure distinction marks in each subject.

→ If we pay attention to the example ascrived above we shall come to know that 'if', 'O that' 'would', 'if I could only', 'if I were' etc. come at the beginning of an exclamatory sentence in that situation they are removed and in their place, 'I wish', or 'I earnestly desire' is used while ~~enter~~ interchanging exclamatory sentence into assertive sentence. In this way it is clear that unreal condion or imagination expressed in exclamatory sentence was not ~~fullfilled~~ fullfilled.

2) If exclamatory sentence start with an infinitive (mostly 'To think') in that case it (infinitive) will be removed and 'it is strange' will be used in its place (infinitive) while transforming exclamatory sentence into assertive sentence

eg - To think of ~~my sing you he~~ my seeing you here! (आपसे मेरा यहाँ मिलना!)

= It is strange that I should see you here.

- To think of her forgeting her own name!

= It is strange that she ~~s~~ should forgetto her own name

- To think of my winning a lottery!

= ~~It~~ It is strange that I should win a lottery.

1059.

beguile - धोखा देना / Suicide / Suicide

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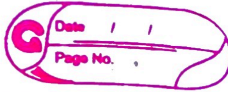
= To think of our meeting here!
= It is strange that I should meet here.
= To think of his becoming so ~~suicide~~ sad!
= It is strange that he should become so ~~suicide~~ sad.
= To think of or to imaging our seeing a ghost in stead of a friend!
= It is strange that we should ~~o~~ see a ghost instead of a friend.
= To think of your meeting your beloved in a train!
= It is strange that you should meet your beloved in a train.
= To think of seeking a needle ~~o~~ in the hip of straw!
= It is strange to seek a needle in the hip of straw.
= To ~~en~~ imaging or to thing of seeing a lady in a forest.
= It is strange to see a lady in a forest.

3. Some exclamatory sentenses start with How + Adj / adv. + of. To understand the process of transformation from exclamatory to assertive sentence pay attention to the sentences as illustration given below.

= How clever of you to ~~bugi~~ beguile me!
= You were clever enough to beguile me.
= How foolish of you! ~~are foolish~~
= You are foolish enough.
= How kind of him to help me!
= He was kind, enough to help me.

{ infinitive आये तो past मे

enough 'Noun' के पहले लेकिन Adjective
के हमेशा बाद use होता है



- How foolish of him to throw stone.
= He was foolish enough
- How stuppid of you to pull the dog by the tail!
= You were stuppid enough to pull the dog by tail.
- How wise of her to work out my problem!
= She was wise enough to work out my problem.
- How brave of my soldiers to face the enemies!
= My soldiers were brave enough to force the enemies.
- How strong of him to fight a lion!
= He was strong enough to fight a lion.
-

4. There are such some exclamatory sentences that are of two parts connecting by the conjunction 'And'. To change this type of exclamatory sentences into assertive sentence follow this pattern - It + is + adj (strange/astonishing/socking) + that clause containing 'should'.

- Such a man and my husband!
= It is socking that such a man should be my husband.
- Such a girl and my beloved!
= It is stonishing that such a girl should be my beloved.

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- So ugly and my beloved!
= It is socking that my beloved should be so ugly.
- A fire man and afraid of sparks!
= It is strange that A fire man should be afraid of sparks.
- So poor and my ~~too~~ love!
= It is socking that my lover should be so poor.
- Such a begger and my friend!
= It is stonishing that such a beggor should be my friend.
- So mean and my wife!
= It is socking that my wife should be so mean.
- So timid and my brother!
= It is astonishing that my brother should be so timid.
- my father and with you!
= It is strange that my father should be with you.

5. If exclamatory sentence starts with How, what or such + adjective + sub + verb + obj + Complement! In that circumstance 'very' is used in place of 'How', 'what' or 'such' before the adjective and sentence is converted into assertive sentence on this pattern — subject + verb + object + complement by removing the sign of exclamation. But if exclamatory sentence starts with what how

or such + noun + subject + verb + object + complement ! In that case any of these words - Great, excellent, worder full, fine strainge, lovely, terible, peculiar (विचित्र) etc is used in stead of How, What or such before the noun and sentences is formed on this pattern - subject + verb + object + by removing the sing of exclamation (!)

eg - Such a mischievous boy he is ! → ढीठ
= He is a very mischievous boy.
- What a piece of ~~wo~~ work of man is !
= man is an excellent piece of work.
- what a fine ~~sin~~ scenary it is !
= It is very fine scenary.
- How sweet this flower smells !
= This flower smells very sweet.
- what a fool you are !
= You are great fool.
- How easily he cracks the nuts with his teeth!
= He cracks the nuts very easily with his teeth.
- what a funny to sit on elephant back!
= It is very funny to sit on elephant back.
- What a beautiful cat is this! / this is !
= This is very beautiful car.
- what fools we have been !
= we have been great fool.
- what a folly it is !
= It is a great folly.

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- What a miserable life he lives.
= He lives a very miserable life.
- How sweet she sings!
= She sings very sweet.
-

If the subject and verb remains understood in exclamatory ~~subject~~ sentence in that case A suitable subject and a verb should be used wallentory according to meaning.

- What a fall!
= It is a great fall.
- How funny! = It is very funny.
- What a scenery! = It is a ~~lean~~ lovely scenery.
- What a fun! = It is a great fun.
- What a place! = It is a great place.

Transformation of exclamatory sentence starting with exclamatory sounds – Alas! Ha! Oh! hurrah! bravo! fie-fie! Lo! hark! etc follows the clause given below while making interchange of exclamatory sentence into assertive sentence.

- Hurrah + sentence! →
It is mater of joy / delight + that clause.
- Bravo! + sentence →
It is mater of applause / admiration + that clause
- ~~Fie~~ fie-fie + sentence → It is matter of contempt / disgust + that clause.

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- Ha! + sentence → It is matter of joy + that clause
- what or. Oh! + sentence → It is matter of surprize + that clause.
- Alas and Ah! + sentence → It is matter of sorrow or grief + that clause,

eg. –

- Alas! I am undone = It is matter of grief that I am undone.
- Hurrah! we have won the match.
= It is matter of delight that we have won the match.
- Bravo! you have done well.
= It is matter of praise that you have done well.
- Alas! she is no more.
= It is matter of sorrow that she is no more.
- Good God! this quiet strange.
= It is matter of astonishment that this is quite strange
- How soon! ~~have~~ you have returned.
= It is matter of surprize that you have returned / You have returned very soon.
- fie! Fie! you ~~dis~~ deceived me.
= It is matter of contempt that you deceived me.
- ~~Oh!~~ I am ~~dying~~ dying of hunger
- It is matter of grief that I am dying of hunger.

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- Bravo! well played
= It is matter of appoused that you played well.
- Death befor dishouner!
= It is better to die than to be dishouner.
- well done!
= You have done well.
- Too late! Too late! you connot appear at examination.
= It is now too late for you to appear at examination.
- What! = It is matter of surprise

Completed